

Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

Our troops are before Vicksburg, and the canal or "cut-off" is working well. Gold has advanced to 68.

Gov. Stanley, military governor of North Carolina, has resigned.

Gen. Weitzel is meeting with success against the rebels near New Orleans. He has destroyed a rebel gunboat.

The Montauk, one of the monitors, is at work near Charleston.

Galveston is thoroughly blockaded.

The Report of the Allotment Commissioners.

It appears that the system of allotment inaugurated for the benefit of our soldiers' families has unexpectedly met with more opposition, and its success placed in greater jeopardy by the conduct of some of the paymasters than by the more open and active efforts of the soldiers. To a better understanding of the subject we would explain that there are two different modes of allotting, either of which the soldier may adopt. One is under the act of congress passed July, 1861, and the other under the act of congress passed in December, 1861.

Under the first named, each company when making an allotment selects a "distributor." When the regiment is being paid, the paymaster deducts from the soldier's pay the amount he has allotted, as shown by the allotment roll, pays him the balance, and sends a draft for the aggregate amount allotted, to the distributor for distribution among the parties for whom it is intended. Should all the companies of the regiment select the same distributor, (which is generally the case with our soldiers, from the fact that our State Treasurer is required by law to act in that capacity, thereby giving an assurance of security for the faithful delivery of the money, free of expense to the soldier,) then a single draft will suffice for the whole regiment. It is necessary, however, in this plan, that a list of those who allot, and the several amounts allotted, should accompany the draft, for although the distributor has already a copy of the original allotment rolls filed in his office, many changes may have occurred between the date of allotment and the date of payment. Men die, desert, are on detached service, are furloughed, discharged, or may be in hospital hundreds of miles from where the regiment may happen to be paid, and being absent are not paid at that time, so that without such a list the distributor would not know to whom to pay the money. This plan is recommended by the paymaster general as the safest and best.

Under the second named plan, the paymaster is required to deliver to the soldier himself a draft for the amount he has allotted, payable to the order of the person who is to receive the money, leaving the soldier to forward the draft himself as he best may, and at his own risk and expense. It will be seen that in this plan the number of drafts to be made will depend upon the number of men who allot, and which varies from 300 to 800 in a regiment.

It is to the extra labor which either system imposes—but more particularly the latter—and its complication of their payments (already sufficiently complex, they allege) that the paymasters demur. When the heart is not in the work, excuses are readily found for evading the duty. Either they had "no orders from headquarters," or had "received no official rolls," and knew nothing about the allotment law. Even the original allotment rolls of the 15th and 13th regiments, deposited by the commissioners with the paymaster general in Washington, are reported as not to be found. The law of allotment has thus been, to some extent, virtually ignored by those whose duty it was to aid in carrying it out. Again and again have our soldiers received their pay in full, in treasury notes, instead of receiving a draft for the portion they had allotted, or of having it deducted and transmitted for them to the distributor, as the case might be. Much money has, in consequence, been squandered by the soldier that would otherwise have reached home, and suffering families have looked in vain to the distributor for the promised allotment that has never come into his hands. We would not overlook one or two honorable exceptions, about \$18,000 having been received and promptly distributed to the satisfaction of the recipients.

But the allotment system has had another cause to prevent its benefits being realized. The government has been greatly in arrears to our soldiers, as much as six or seven months' pay being due some of our regiments.

The Wisconsin commissioners commenced their labors on the 20th day of March last, and have been indefatigable in their efforts since that time. The wide dispersion of our regiments, and the distance of our state from the seat of war imposing upon them a much greater amount of travel and expense than that of most other states' commissioners. Nor, while they have been thus diligently employed in obtaining al-

lotments, have they been neglectful of the working of the system. Remonstrance upon remonstrance, both personally and by letter, have been made to the paymaster general on the course of district and local paymasters in relation to it; and in this, to them the most unpleasant part of their duty, they have felt much encouraged by the earnest interest taken in the cause by our worthy Governor, as well as to the untiring efforts of our excellent treasurer, the Hon. Sam'l D. Hastings. The cause and result of these appeals will be found in the following orders issued by the paymaster general:

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out this allotment system if the soldiers desire to make use of it, and any attempt to neglect in the way of making the same known to the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, will not be tolerated. Major General will instruct all.

BENJ. F. LAMOND, P. M. G. U. S. A.
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 19th, 1862.
Major, Class 2, is instructed to inform all his soldiers that they are to carry out the allotment law, and facilitate it in every way. Any refusal on their part to recognize allotments or difficulties which they may make in the way of making the same known to the soldiers, will be followed by an order for the arrest of the paymaster as acting, and Major General will instruct all.

NY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, Jan. 29.

Special to Chicago Journal.—I have seen a captain of the 96th Illinois, who left Vicksburg on the 22d inst.

General McClernand's forces have landed on the Louisiana side, five miles below the mouth of the Yazoo river, and in full view of the city.

Two brigades were engaged, when the captain left, in opening the famous cut-off, of which so much was heard last summer.

The river is banked up at Vicksburg, and high enough to reach through the canal at a fearful rate. He thinks it will be a perfect success. He thinks that should this channel become large enough to admit the passage of boats, the rebels for the present will be allowed to hold Vicksburg, while the federals turn their attention to matters further south.

In his opinion, it would take one hundred and fifty thousand men to storm their fortifications at Vicksburg. Our gun and mortar boats could shell the city from where they lie on the north side of the river bend; but even if it were entirely destroyed, the fortifications, which extend for miles back, would be as formidable as ever.

General Grant left Memphis on Tuesday for below with a division.

On Saturday last, as the steamer Warsaw was on her way up from Vicksburg to Memphis, she was fired upon by a rebel battery of six guns on the Arkansas shore, at the head of Island No. 51. The guns were within six rods of the shore. The rebels fired twelve shells, eight of which struck the Warsaw. She was also struck by a number of rifle balls. No one on board was hurt. She had on board a number of sick and wounded, and the bearer of dispatches.

The small pox is on the increase at Memphis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.

The resolution for a meeting of the legislatures of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, at Frankfort, was made the special order for to-morrow.

Casson's resolution, indorsing the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the U. S. Senate, was tabled—ayes 55, noes 38.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Special to Chicago Evening Journal.—The steamship Edinburgh, with Liverpool dates to the 15th, has just arrived.

French official documents, explaining the foreign policy of the French government, has been distributed among the legislative corps. These documents say that mediation in American affairs is postponed in consequence of the refusal of England and Russia to join France, but the Emperor has not refrained from acquiescing in the Washington government that he is still ready to mediate, provided the American government desires that France should facilitate the task of peace, either alone or collectively, in whatever form may be pointed out to her.

The Mexican question is referred to as having entered a military phase, of which the issue must be awaited. Speedy triumph is anticipated.

Butler's recall is regarded with satisfaction by the majority of the English journals, and is considered hopeful, though not an act of grace.

The State's news, particularly as to the movements of the democrats, was constructed favorable to peace, but the State's advice dispelled the idea.

The emancipation proclamation claimed serious attention, but was received too late for much newspaper comment. The Morning Post terms it the death warrant of the United States, and says it would be a terrible act if it could be enforced, but regards it as wholly inoperative. The Star thinks whatever is its immediate effect, it rings the death knell of slavery. The Telegraph says the rumor and contempt of the south must be increased immensely, and if the measure is successful never will a military triumph have been purchased at so awful a price.

Sympathetic anti-slavery addresses for President Lincoln continue to be adopted in various parts of England.

It is reported that the Alabama is probably supplied with the best Welch coals by the relay ships.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.

VERY LATE.—Cotton buoyant at an advance of 1/4. Broadstuffs close quiet and steady. Provisions heavy.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The bank of England has raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The Daily News approves of Lincoln's proclamation. The Times reiterates its former doubts against the proclamation.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to aid Missouri in the emancipation of her slaves.

Henderson moved to amend the bill so that if emancipation was immediate, twenty millions should be paid, but it was gradual, ten millions should be paid.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, thought twenty millions not enough.

Mr. Sherman was in favor of gradual emancipation; was not willing to pay more than ten millions.

Mr. Wilson was willing to make a general proposition to Western Virginia, Delaware, Missouri and Maryland.

After further discussion by Messrs. Fessenden, Henderson, Trumbull, Foster, Wilson and Pomeroy, the senate adjourned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 29.

The senate, to-day, passed the house resolution, asking congress to appropriate twenty-five millions for emancipation purposes in this state—26 against 2.

NEWBERNE, N. C., Jan. 28.

Gov. Stanley's resignation was sent hence to Washington by the last mail. It is based on the President's emancipation proclamation, which he strenuously opposes. The army and navy and Union citizens here are strongly averse to the appointment of a successor, as the office is not only regarded as needless, but a serious obstacle in the progress of our arms. Gov. Foster is accepting the services of negroes for garrison duty, notwithstanding remonstrances of Gov. Stanley.

the news of the Montauk's safe arrival off the mouth of Ogechee, Saturday p. m. we have nothing definite from that vicinity.

Today we have heard from that quarter numerous reports of heavy gun, indicating that something unusual is going on. No fears exist as to the welfare of the Montauk, but the Nashville is known among our cruisers as a fast ship, and she may get away after all.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The Petersburg Va. Express contains the following dispatch:

Vicksburg, Jan. 23.

"We have intelligence from above that the great yankee flotilla, consisting of 60 gun boats and transports, has passed Greenville, Miss., coming down. We are ready." The Baton Rouge correspondent of the Herald says that various regiments of this division have been engaged. Information received from Port Hudson confirms the statement recently sent you, regarding the number and condition of the enemy at that point. We estimate his guns too high, rather than too low, and there is no doubt that four days ago his effective fighting power was less than 10,000. His pickets are within seven miles of this place, and his scouts and vedettes come much nearer, daily. There is little restriction upon intercourse, and men living outside the lines come here and return daily, giving of course their parole not to impart information, but it may be easily judged that this parole is not a guarantee of silence, and there is no doubt the enemy is fully informed, from day to day, of everything that transpires in this department.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The New Orleans Delta of the 17th contains the following: News from Bank's Bay last evening brought information of the destruction of the rebel iron clad steamer Cotton, in Bayou Teche, by the land and naval forces under Gen. Weitzel. She is blown to atoms, and there is an end to this formidable weapon. Gen. Weitzel has succeeded in getting a heavy force in the enemy's rear completely flanking them, and their overthrow in that section is only a question of a few days time. The rebel force is smaller than was supposed. He ascertained that it consists of only 11,000 infantry, about 1,100 cavalry, and 3 pieces of artillery.

The Tribune has the following: The storm yesterday was the most severe known to the army of the Potomac. Much difficulty is experienced, to-day, in supplying soldiers with rations. The entire cavalry force not on picket duty were this morning engaged in carrying rations from depots to camps.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Tribune states that the Harriet Lane is blockaded in Galveston Bay. The rebels are fortifying the island, and are fitting out the Harriet Lane. A large number of rebel troops are concentrating on the island to resist our attack. Com. Bell's fleet is large and amply sufficient to retake Galveston, but he desires to recapture the Harriet Lane and not to destroy her. We hear from the U. S. consul at Matamoros, Mr. Penney, that 1,500 Union soldiers organized on the Rio Grande, near Brownsville, into two cavalry regiments. They have horses and about one half are armed. Also the consul writes that about 1,500 are ready to join the Union ranks as soon as arms and ammunition are furnished. The announcement that Banks' expedition was designed for Texas and that Gov. Hamilton was en route with a large force for the relief of the state, has produced this organization.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Floor excited, 10a20c better, 7.40a7.50 extra state. Wheat 2c better, more active, 1.54a1.60 Milwaukee club; 1.47a1.50 Chicago spring; 1.63a1.65 winter red. Corn 1a2c better, 92a93. Pork firmer at 13 for mess and 11.60a13.50 for prime, Whisky firmer, 65a67.

Stocks active and higher. Gold since the board, 68.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30.

Capt. Palmer has been appointed colonel of Anderson's cavalry, now in Tennessee. It is thought his taking command will restore discipline and good order to the regiment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Colfax resolved that the general-in-chief inform the house whether paroles have been granted to any rebel officers since the proclamation of Jeff. Davis.

On motion of Mr. Sheffield, a special court was directed to inquire into the truth of the charges contained in a pamphlet of R. Betts against the commissioner of patents.

A message was received from the President recommending a resolution of thanks to Com. Porter for bravery and skill at Arkansas Post. Referred to the committee on naval affairs.

THE ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

The "Jessie" Scouts.

ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN CARPENTER.

We continue, says the New York Post, the narrative of the exploits of Capt. Carpenter, the commander of the "Jessie" Scouts.

WHAT ARE SCOUTS?

A scout is a man who finds out how far the enemy's pickets extend, the position and strength of the enemy, and also ascertains such general facts as may be useful in the conduct of the war. There are no rules for the operations of scouts; they are generally independent, and have little if any organization; they are, in fact, spies. You cannot call "us fellows" anything less than Scouts, but scout is a more respectable name. Scouts are armed, and either fight or surrender, according to the chances. I have often been asked what was the business of a scout, and the least answer I ever gave was that it is his business to find out other men's business. When captured, however, he is treated as a spy, unless he is in uniform.

THIRTEEN RIFLE SHOTS INTO A SOLID COLUMN OF REBELS.

I was at the battle of Donelson, and whenever I got a chance I dropped my man. I carried a gun and went on my own hook. I got thirteen shots into a solid column with a Sharps's rifle at a distance of thirty yards. I was behind a tree, and was not discovered because the noise and confusion and the fire and smoke all over the field made it impossible to tell whence any particular shot came. I could just distinguish the rebels. I had but thirteen cartridges. If I had had more I believe I could have killed a whole company. When my cartridges gave out I took "Walker's leave" and got more, but I could not get back to that place again. The enemy had removed.

BLUE LODGES.

I attended the Blue Lodges in Missouri. It was not difficult to enter their meetings. Of course I played the secessionist, and got some information. I reported to Gen. Halleck that the North Missouri railroad track would be torn up, and the road was torn up on the very day that I said it would be. I was in the lodge when the vote to do that job passed, and I voted in favor of it. I also voted to have the Pacific road torn up, but that motion did not carry. I also got information that a large rebel force would leave the Missouri state to join Price, and Gen. Halleck took that information sent out General Jeff. C. Davis, who succeeded in capturing thirteen hundred of them.

CAPTAIN CARPENTER.

At Shiloh, I got a gun [a field-piece]. When Buell was driving Beauregard, and the scouts were in the advance, we discovered the rebels hauling off the gun. We combed the woods, and the field was a success. They found they could not get away with it, and they thought best not to risk a fight; so they cut their traces and left. That gun had been taken from us a day before. My boys guarded it for a while, but we had to leave it, as another movement was ordered, and we could not drag the cannon away. I left my card on it though. I told the rebels that I had captured the gun, that I was sorry I had to give it up, but that I expected to take it again.

BUSHWHACKERS.

After Shiloh I went to Western Virginia, riding sometimes sixty or seventy miles a day through the woods and open country. The woods were full of bushwhackers. There are more bushwhackers proportionately, in some parts of Western Virginia than elsewhere on the border, and they are organized. There are Harper's bands, and Clifford's men, and Imboden's band, and the smaller sort. A bushwhacker is the meanest man alive. I had three or four of my men and we passed ourselves off for bushwhackers, to get (clear of the rebels; and by deceiving them, got all the information we asked.

STONEWALL JACKSON AND ABBEY.

I first saw Stonewall Jackson six miles above Strasburg, and many times afterwards, as we moved along the valley. I had a gun given me to shoot him—a small Smith & Wesson's rifle, weighing five and a half pounds, and capable of hitting at six to eight hundred yards. I could not get where he was; and another thing, I could not always tell who he was. In battle he is always dressed like a private. He moves about everywhere in a livery. When he is on foot he is fine looking, but he rides wretchedly. But Ashby was a beautiful rider, and a man of great courage. I have had a good many shots at Ashby. I am sure I have hit him. He often rode directly to the front, and made a glorious mark; but I could never bring him down. I suppose he had a breastplate on. Our scouts were often so close to the rebels in the march through the Shenandoah that we were fired at by our own men, who thought we belonged to the enemy.

I destroyed the salt-petre works in Franklin Va. The rebels were well aware who did it, and have published me.

IN JACKSON'S CAMP.

While I was in Virginia, I was in Jackson's army one night. The only thing I did was to get myself out again. I shouldered a musket and put myself on a vidette post. An officer approached and I challenged him for the countersign. He thought I was a vidette and gave it to me. Then I gave the countersign to the rebel pickets and was off.

During the time I was with General Fremont, I was in the rebel camps five or six times.

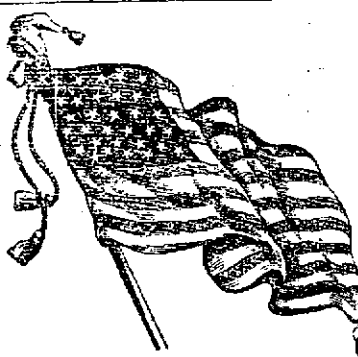
A BUNKER QUARTERMASTER IN TROUBLE.

The reason why the general did not go round by the way of Franklin instead of by Strasburg, was because the roads were all blockaded. Trees were cut down and roots were rolled down so as to obstruct the road; it was impossible to move these without long delay.

ceeded in capturing thirteen hundred of them.

CAPTAIN CARPENTER.

At Shiloh, I got a gun [a field-piece]. When Buell was driving Beauregard, and the scouts were in the advance, we discovered the rebels hauling off the gun. We combed the woods, and the field was a success. They found they could not get away with it, and they thought best not to risk a fight; so they cut their traces and left. That gun had been taken from us a day before. My boys guarded it for a while, but we had to leave it, as another movement was ordered, and we could not drag the cannon



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

Our troops are before Vicksburg, and the canal or "cut-off" is working well. Gold has advanced to 68. Gov. Stanley, military governor of North Carolina, has resigned. Gen. Weitzel is meeting with success against the rebels near New Orleans. He has destroyed a rebel gunboat. The Montauk, one of the monitors, is at work near Charleston. Galveston is thoroughly blockaded.

The Report of the Allotment Commissioners.

It appears that the system of allotment inaugurated for the benefit of our soldiers' families has unexpectedly met with more opposition, and its success placed in greater jeopardy by the conduct of some of the paymasters than by the more open and active efforts of the soldiers. To a better understanding of the subject we would explain that there are two different modes of allotting, either of which the soldier may adopt. One is under the act of congress passed July, 1861, and the other under the act of congress passed in December, 1861.

Under the first named, each company when making an allotment selects a "distributor." When the regiment is being paid, the paymaster deducts from the soldier's pay the amount he has allotted, as shown by the allotment roll, pays him the balance, and sends a draft for the aggregate amount allotted, to the distributor for distribution among the parties for whom it is intended. Should all the companies of the regiment select the same distributor, (which is generally the case with our soldiers, from the fact that our State Treasurer is required by law to act in that capacity, thereby giving an assurance of security for the faithful delivery of the money, free of expense to the soldier,) then a single draft will suffice for the whole regiment. It is necessary, however, in this plan, that a list of those who allot, and the several amounts allotted, should accompany the draft, for although the distributor has already a copy of the original allotment roll filed in his office, many changes may have occurred between the date of allotment and the date of payment. Men die, desert, are detached service, are furloughed, discharged, or may be in hospital hundreds of miles from where the regiment may happen to be paid, and being absent are not paid at that time, so that without such a list the distributor would not know to whom to pay the money. This plan is recommended by the paymaster general as the safest and best.

Under the second named plan, the paymaster is required to deliver to the soldier himself a draft for the amount he has allotted, payable to the order of the person who is to receive the draft, leaving the soldier to forward the draft himself as he best may, and at his own risk and expense. It will be seen that in this plan the number of drafts to be made will depend upon the number of men who allot, and which varies from 200 to 800 in a regiment.

It is to the extra labor which either system imposes—but more particularly the latter—and its complication of their payments (already sufficiently complex, they allege) that the paymasters demur. When the heart is not in the work, excuses are readily found for evading the duty. Either they had "no orders from headquarters," or had "received no official rolls," and knew nothing about the allotment law. Even the original allotment rolls of the 15th and 18th regiments, deposited by the commissioners with the paymaster general in Washington, are reported as not to be found. The law of allotment has thus been, to some extent, virtually ignored by those whose duty it was to aid in carrying it out. Again and again have our soldiers received their pay in full, in treasury notes, instead of receiving a draft for the portion they had allotted, or of having it deducted and transmitted for them to the distributor, as the case might be. Much money has, in consequence, been squandered by the soldier that would otherwise have reached home, and suffering families have looked in vain to the distributor for the promised allotment that has never come into his hands. We would not overlook one or two honorable exceptions, about \$18,000 having been received and promptly distributed to the satisfaction of the recipients.

But the allotment system has had another cause to prevent its benefits being realized. The government has been greatly in arrears to our soldiers, as much as six or seven months' pay being due some of our regiments. The Wisconsin commissioners commenced their labors on the 26th day of March last, and have been indefatigable in their efforts since that time. The wide dispersion of our regiments, and the distance of our state from the seat of war imposing upon them a much greater amount of travel and expense than that of most other states' commissioners. Nor, while they have been thus diligently employed in obtaining al-

lotments, have they been neglectful of the working of the system. Remonstrance upon remonstrance, both personally and by letter, have been made to the paymaster general on the course of district and local paymasters in relation to it; and in this, to them the most unpleasant part of their duty, they have felt much encouraged by the earnest interest taken in the cause by our worthy Governor, as well as to the untiring efforts of our excellent treasurer, the Hon. Saml. D. Hastings. The cause and result of these appeals will be found in the following orders issued by the paymaster general:

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, July 20, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

BENJ. F. LARNED, P. M. G. U. S. A.
Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, July 18th, 1862.
Maj. Chas. T. Larned is instructed to inform all his officers that they are required to carry out the allotment law, and to assist in every way in carrying out their part to recognize allotments or difficulties thrown in the way of making the same if reported to them for the arrest of the paymaster or soldier, and Maj. Larned is directed to see that no complaint is made or allowed to be made, and to see that the allotment is carried out in full.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington City, November 24th, 1862.
Paymasters must learn that it is their duty to assist in every way in carrying out the allotment system if the soldier desires to make use of it, and to refrain from their part to interfere with it, or to discourage the soldiers from adopting it, by expressing their objections to it, or by allowing it to be neglected. They must instruct all their officers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

On the Union Telegram Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Jan. 29.
Special to Chicago Journal.—I have seen a captain of the 96th Illinois, who left Vicksburg on the 22d inst.

General McClelland's forces have landed on the Louisiana side, five miles below the mouth of the Yazoo river, and in full view of the city.

Two brigades were engaged, when the captain left, in opening, the famous cut-off, of which so much was heard last summer. The river is bank-full at Vicksburg, and high enough to rush through the canal at a fearful rate. He thinks it will be a perfect success. He thinks that should this channel become large enough to admit the passage of boats, the rebels for the present will be allowed to hold Vicksburg, while the federal force turn their attention to matters further south.

In his opinion, it would take one hundred and fifty thousand men to storm their fortifications at Vicksburg. Our gun and mortar boats could shell the city from where they lie on the north side of the river bend; but even if it were entirely destroyed, the fortifications, which extend for miles back, would be as formidable as ever.

General Grant left Memphis on Tuesday for below with a division.

On Saturday last, the steamer Warsaw was on her way up from Vicksburg to Memphis, she was fired upon by a rebel battery of two guns on the Arkansas shore, at the head of Island No. 84. The guns were within six rods of the shore. The rebels fired twelve shells, eight of which struck the Warsaw. She was also struck by a number of rifle balls. No one on board was hurt. She had on board a number of sick and wounded, and the bearer of dispatches.

The small pox is on the increase at Memphis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.
The resolution for a meeting of the legislatures of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, at Frankfort, was made the special order for to-morrow.

Cass's resolution, indorsing the expulsion of James D. Bright from the U. S. Senate, was tabled—AYES 65, NOES 29.

Special to Chicago Evening Journal.—The steamship Edinburgh, with Liverpool dates to the 15th, has arrived.

French official documents, explaining the foreign policy of the French government, has been distributed among the legislative corps. These documents say that mediation in Africa is proposed in consequence of the refusal of England and Russia to join France, but the Emperor has not refrained from acquiescing in the Washington government that he is still ready to mediate, provided the American government desires that France should facilitate the task of peace, either alone or collectively, in whatever form may be pointed out to her.

The Mexican question is referred to as having entered a military phase, of which the issue must be awaited. Speedy triumph is anticipated.

Butler's recall is regarded with satisfaction by the majority of the English journals, and is considered hopeful, though not an act of grace.

The Scottish news, particularly as to the movements of the democrats, was construed favorably to peace, but the Etas' advice dispelled the idea.

The emancipation proclamation claimed serious attention, but was received too late for much newspaper comment. The Morning Post terms it the death warrant of the United States, and says it would be a terrible act if it could be enforced, but regards it as wholly impotent. The Star thinks whatever its immediate effect, it rings the death knell of slavery. The Telegraph says the rancor and contempt of the south must be increased immensely, and if the measure is successful will result in a military triumph have been purchased at so awful a price.

Sympathetic anti-slavery addresses for President Lincoln continue to be adopted in various parts of England.

It is reported that the Alabama is probably supplied with the best Welsh coals by the relay ships.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.
VERY LATEST.—Cotton buoyant at an advance of 1/4. Breadstuffs close quiet and steady. Provisions heavy.

LONDON, Jan. 15.
The bank of England has raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4 percent.

The Daily News approves of Lincoln's proclamation. The Times reiterates its former diatribes against the proclamation.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to aid Missouri in the emancipation of her slaves.

Mr. Henderson moved to amend the bill so that if emancipation was immediate, twenty millions should be paid; but if it was gradual, ten millions should be paid.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, thought twenty millions not enough.

Mr. Sherman was in favor of gradual emancipation; was not willing to pay more than ten millions.

Mr. Wilson was willing to make a general proposition to Western Virginia, Delaware, Missouri and Maryland.

After further discussion by Messrs. Fessenden, Henderson, Trumbull, Foster, Wilson and Pomeroy, the senate adjourned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 29.
The senate, to-day, passed the house resolution, asking congress to appropriate twenty-five millions for emancipation purposes in this state—26 against 2.

NEWBURY, N. C., Jan. 28.
Gov. Stanley's resignation was sent hence to Washington by the last mail. It is based on the President's emancipation proclamation, which he strenuously opposes. The army and navy and Union citizens here are strongly averse to the appointment of a successor, as the office is not only regarded as needless, but a serious obstacle in the progress of our arms. Gen. Foster is accepting the services of negroes for garrison duty, notwithstanding remonstrances of Gov. Stanley.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 29.
A fleet of 29 transports, and the gunboats Lexington, St. Clair, and Brilliant, arrived this morning. The former, recaptured above the shoals, was attacked by 200 guerrillas with three 6-pounders. She was struck three times but not damaged. She returned the fire and shelled them from their position. The fleet was not intercepted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.
The Hilton Herald correspondent of the Herald, dated 26th, contains the following: A good deal of anxiety is manifested with regard to matters in Oregon Sound. The monitor Montauk went down, Saturday morning last, for the purpose of expelling the rebels from their batteries, while the capture or destruction of the Nashville was to be undertaken by the wooden vessels which accompanied her. A contest with the ram Atlanta is anticipated. Beyond

the news of the Montauk's safe arrival off the mouth of Oregon Sound, Saturday p. m. we have nothing definite from that vicinity. Yesterday a dense fog hung over the coast.

At Shiloh, I got a gun (a field-piece). When Buell was driving Beauregard, and the scouts were in the advance, we disordered the rebel line, and the gun was concluded to take it. The following are our coming. They found they could not get away with it, and they thought best not to risk a fight; so they cut their traces and left. That gun had been taken from us the day before. My boys guarded it for a while, but we had to leave it, as another movement was ordered, and we could not drag the cannon away. I left my card on it though. I told the rebels that I had captured the gun, that I was sorry I had to give it up, but that I expected to take it again.

BUSHWHACKERS.
After Shiloh I went to Western Virginia, riding sometimes sixty or seventy miles a day through the woods and open country. The woods were full of bushwhackers. There are more bushwhackers proportionately, in some parts of Western Virginia than elsewhere on the border, and they are organized. There are Harper's bands, and Clifford's men, and Imboden's band, and many of the smaller sort. A bushwhacker is the meanest man alive. I had three or four of my men, and we passed ourselves off for bushwhackers, to get clear of the rebels; and by deceiving them got all the information we asked.

STONEWALL JACKSON AND ASHBY.
I first saw Stonewall Jackson six miles above Strasburg, and many times afterwards, as we moved along the valley. I had a gun given me to shoot him—a small Smith & Wesson's rifle, weighing five and a half pounds, and capable of hitting at six to eight hundred yards. I could not get where he was; and another thing, I did not always feel who he was. In battle he is always dressed like a private. He moves about everywhere in a light. When he is on foot he is fine looking, but he rides wretchedly. But Ashby was a beautiful rider, and a man of great courage. I have had a good many shots at Ashby. I am sure I have hit him. He often rode directly to the front, and made a glorious mark; but I could never bring him down. I suppose he was a headshot on. Our scouts were often so close to the rebels in the march through the Shenandoah that we were fired at by our own men, who thought we were fired on the enemy.

I destroyed the saltpetre works in Franklin, Va. The rebels are well aware who did it, and have published me.

IN JACKSON'S CAMP.
While I was in Virginia, I was in Jackson's army one night. The only thing I did to get myself out again. I volunteered a musket and put myself on a vidette post. An officer approached and I challenged him for the countercharge. He thought that I was a vidette and gave it to me. Then I gave the countercharge to the rebel pickets and was off.

During the time I was with General Fremont, I was in the rebel camps five or six times.

The reason why the general did not go round by the way of Franklin instead of by Strasburg, was because the roads were all blockaded. Trees were cut down and rocks were rolled down so as to obstruct the road; it was impossible to move these without long delay.

The way I got information of Jackson's movement upon Banks was this: I was in the neighborhood of the south fork of the Potomac, and I was riding along the road when I saw a man coming. He eyed us closely, and I said, "How are you stranger? Which way are you going?" He asked where I belonged, and I said we were Dixie boys (the term by which rebel guerrillas are known). He then said he was going down to buy horses for Jackson. This was the first we knew that Jackson was in the vicinity. After getting out of him which way Jackson was moving, we went on. But I turned round and called him back. I said I didn't like his looks and that I believed he was a Yankee spy. He said he could convince me very quickly who he was, and pulled his papers out of his pocket. I examined them and found he was a quartermaster of Ashby's cavalry, and was authorized to buy horses. I then expressed myself satisfied and ordered to sell him our horses. He agreed to purchase twelve, eleven in all—four nine hundred and fifty dollars, and to go to our cave a few miles away, where I would let him have two men to take them to the army. On the way to the supposed cave—(we were going towards Fremont's army)—he gave me full information about Jackson's army and all the rebel forces in Virginia, especially including the plan of the Shenandoah campaign. When we approached our lines he saw our pickets, and inquiring who they were, he told that they were men that we kept to guard our cave. Passing through the pickets and into the open field where our regiments were visible, he asked what that meant. I told him it meant that he was a prisoner in the hands of the Yankee army. I said further that if the information he had given me was not correct, I would be responsible for hanging him to the first tree. "O," said he, "I will give you my word as a southern gentleman, that I told you the truth." He afterwards gave me Fremont's same report, and it proved to be correct.

AN ALL-THING SESSION.—The members of the lower house of congress sat up all of Wednesday night. The bill for the enlistment and organization of negroes to be employed against the rebels, was the pending question, and the anti-war democrats thought it worth their while to lose a whole night's sleep to oppose its passage. If the bill had been in favor of enslaving instead of arming the free blacks of the country, these model democrats would have voted for it eagerly. The house adjourned next day, Thursday, without coming to a vote on the question. The opposition want to keep the negro out of the army, so that there may be another draft.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—It has been decided by the authorities at Washington that where a soldier is discharged before he has served two whole years, or to the end of the war, if sooner ended, he forfeits his \$100 bounty. The back dues for wages, and fifty cents for each twenty miles traveled from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment, he is entitled to on the pay certificate from his nearest paymaster.

If a soldier is killed, or dies of disease, before the end of two years or the close of the war, he has, under the liberal construction of the law, served to the end of the war, so far as he is or can be concerned. Congress intended by the provisions of the law that no one should have the bounty until the end of the war. The \$100 bounty, by this law, will be immediately paid, so soon as ascertained.

Under an order and rule of the war department, there can be no pardon for desertion of a soldier imprisoned in the south the monthly wages of the soldier, to the date of allowance, except the last month's wages, which the government reserves. If no wife, the minor children, by their guardian, are entitled. If the soldier is unmarried, his widowed mother is entitled.

BLUE LODGES.
I attended the Blue Lodges in Missouri. It was not difficult to enter their meetings. Of course I played the secessionist, and got some information. I reported to Gen. Halleck that the North Missouri railroad track would be torn up, and the road was torn up on the very day that I said it would be. I was in the lodge when the vote to do that job passed, and I voted in favor of it. I also voted to have the Pacific road torn up, but that motion did not carry. I got information that a large rebel force would leave the Missouri river to join Price and General Hanks on that information sent out General Jeff. C. Davis, who suc-

ceeded in capturing thirteen hundred of them.

CAPTURES A CANNON.
At Shiloh, I got a gun (a field-piece). When Buell was driving Beauregard, and the scouts were in the advance, we disordered the rebel line, and the gun was concluded to take it. The following are our coming. They found they could not get away with it, and they thought best not to risk a fight; so they cut their traces and left. That gun had been taken from us the day before. My boys guarded it for a while, but we had to leave it, as another movement was ordered, and we could not drag the cannon away. I left my card on it though. I told the rebels that I had captured the gun, that I was sorry I had to give it up, but that I expected to take it again.

BUSHWHACKERS.
After

